

Report Shows CIA and Area

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A close working relationship between the CIA and Washington area police departments, involving CIA gifts and favors to individual police officers and exchanges of information and equipment, were outlined by the Rockefeller Commission yesterday.

While some details of this relationship had already been made public by local police officials in recent months, the Rockefeller Commission report raised a new charge that Fairfax City police helped CIA agents burglarize a "business establishment in Fairfax, at night, without a warrant, to photograph some papers."

The Rockefeller report, which was generally short on names and details,

said the alleged burglary took place in 1971, but the report gave no information about it.

Murray Kutner, who was Fairfax City police chief at the time, said yesterday he knew nothing about it. "I think they're getting us mixed up with Fairfax County," Kutner said. But William L. Durrer, who was Fairfax County police chief in 1971, said yesterday that he also knew nothing about the incident.

Police in Fairfax County, site of the CIA's headquarters in Langley, as well as the metropolitan police in Washington, were described by the Rockefeller report as active partners with the CIA during the late 1960s and early 1970s in identifying antiwar dissidents and black militants, exchanging other information, and trading equipment and training.

But the alleged Fairfax burglary, the report said, was the only known instance where "local police actively participated in a CIA operation."

Most dealings between the CIA and local police, the report said involved routine assistance such as checking criminal records or giving the CIA information on license tag identification. Other activities were terminated after Congress banned them in 1973, the report said.

The Rockefeller Commission generally confirmed earlier newspaper reports of local police-CIA cooperation and the details of formal reports by D.C. Police Chief Maurice J. Cullinane on the CIA-related activities of his force's intelligence division and by Fairfax County officials on county police credentials they issued to CIA agents.

Police Units Worked Closely

Beyond that, the Rockefeller report revealed some of the ways in which the agency rewarded cooperative local police officials, without naming any of those officials.

"On several occasions," police officials were flown to a "CIA training facility in southern Virginia" for free weekends of "relaxation and entertainment." The CIA maintains a huge training facility at Camp Peary, near Williamsburg, but the report did not specify this as the site of the weekend retreats, nor did it say what participants actually did.

In the mid-1960s, the CIA's Office of Security "sponsored dinners honoring two retiring inspectors of the Washington metropolitan police department who had been particularly helpful in providing assistance to CIA." At both

dinners, revolvers were presented as gifts. A similar dinner for a Fairfax officer who headed the Fairfax substation, included a gift of a watch.

One "particularly cooperative police official" was allowed to rent a car at CIA expense, running up a bill of \$800, while he was on vacation in Los Angeles. His chief, from an unidentified department, received a free car for two days while vacationing in Puerto Rico.

A retired officer of the D.C. police "who desired to safeguard certain files in his home" was presented with a safe by the CIA. This person was not identified, but is believed to have been former Deputy Chief Roy Blick, who has since died. He took with him on his retirement copies of extensive files that he had compiled over many years on local sex offenders.

In 1971, according to the report, the CIA gave to the police department of Lewes, Del., "some radios, flashlights, mace, ammunition, and other items" in gratitude for that department's assistance to former CIA Director Richard Helms, a summer resident of Lewes. Without elaborating, the report said Helms' "life was believed to be in danger at that time."

Lt. Robert Coark, chief of Lewes' six-man force, said yesterday that he never heard of any threat to Helms and "we don't have any radios except the ones we bought."

Assistant Metropolitan Police Chief Theodore Zanders, head of the intelligence division, and Insp. Albert Ferguson, one of his predecessors in that role, said they knew nothing of any

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gratuities from the CIA, had never been on any free trips themselves and could not identify anyone who had. "Sounds nice," said Ferguson, "but I doubt if my wife would have let me go."

William J. Foran, who for several years before his retirement was the metropolitan police department's liaison officer with the CIA, declined yesterday to answer any questions about the Rockefeller Commission report.

On the operational level, the report confirmed Chief Cullinane's accounts of assistance the Washington police and the CIA gave each other in infiltrating and monitoring local antiwar dissidents and black power advocates and the demonstrations they held here dur-

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At the time of the 1971 Mayday antiwar demonstrations, for example, the report said the metropolitan police gave the CIA "approximately twenty" identification cards to "permit CIA agents to cross police lines during the antiwar demonstrations." Zanders said yesterday he knew of no such credentials being issued to the CIA during Mayday and could find no else in the department who had such information.

During President Nixon's first inaugural in 1969 and the 1971 Mayday demonstration, the CIA lent some of its vehicles to the metropolitan police. According to the Rockefeller report,

that was to enable the police to use CIA radio frequencies for communicating with each other, but the cars remained under the control of their CIA drivers.

The CIA also gave lock-picking training to metropolitan police officers, according to the report. Zanders said yesterday that was needed because narcotics agents were finding themselves confronted with locked desks and closet doors behind which dogs had detected the presence of drugs.

The CIA provided and installed transmitters in the apartment of a metropolitan police undercover agent who "frequently met with dissident groups," so the police could hear what was being said. This incident, like the lock-picking training, had been described in the Cullinane report. When

it was published, the undercover agent was identified as Ann Kolego, still a member of the police force who was the department's most active infiltrator of local radical groups.

According to the Rockefeller report, the CIA often justified its infiltration of local dissident groups and use of local police identification as ways to protect the safety of the CIA headquarters building in Langley and other installations here and elsewhere.

"The Office of Security of the CIA," the report said, "was charged with the responsibility of ensuring the safety of CIA buildings, employees, and activities and their continued functioning."

From February, 1967, until late 1968 the Office of Security paid Washington area housewives and manual workers

small sums to attend meetings of antiwar and black activist groups and report any potential threat to CIA or other government buildings.

Few if any threats to CIA headquarters ever materialized during the course of these CIA investigations. In late 1968, the report said, the Office of Security stopped using the part-time agents when the D.C. police agreed to assume the duties of keeping track of dissident groups.

Besides protecting property, the Office of Security was also responsible for determining if any CIA employees had become security risks.

The Rockefeller report cited "an extreme example" of a late 1960s investigation of one CIA employee who had "attended meetings of a group which

the agency suspected of foreign left-wing support" and who "had been privy to extremely sensitive classified information."

"Physical surveillance of the employee was conducted for almost one year," the report said. "A surreptitious entry was made into the employee's apartment by cutting through the walls from an adjacent apartment so that microphones could be installed." Agents noted the addresses on mail to and from the employee and checked his income tax returns.

"This investigation," the report said, "yielded no evidence of disloyalty." The location of the apartment was not disclosed.

The Rockefeller report makes two separate references to cooperation between the CIA and Fairfax City police.